

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1887.

The Republican State Committee met on August 2, and selected September 14 as the date of the Republican Convention.

The programme is Harmony and a long, brisk canvass. The corresponding meeting of the Demo-

cratic State Committee has been deferred until the very last of August. If six weeks are allowed, as usual, for the choice of delegates and other preparations for party representation, the Convention will not be held before the middle of October. That would leave three weeks for the Democratic canvass of the State.

The programme is a short, brisk canvass perhaps, but does it include Harmony?

Does Brother WILSON S. BISSELL think that three weeks is long enough for a thorough, friendly, and fearless discussion of the Democratic situation and prospects?

A Statement from Secretary Fairchild.

The summary of a conversation with Secretary FAIRCHILD on civil service reform was printed in the Baltimore Sun of Friday. Mr. FAIRCHILD's views on this subject have peculiar interest. His recent speech at Fayetteville was such a miracle of modesty and self-effacement that it hardly seems probable that he would be the man to express opinions antagonistic to those of his Chief, or unwarranted by the general sentiment of the Administration.

The Baltimore newspaper reports Secretary FAIRCHILD as holding "decided views on the civil service question:" "Mr. Faracura does not believe in the sentim

civil service advocated by GRONGE WILLIAM CURTIS and his followers, but he favors a practical civil service system, especially in the minor offices." This is quite intelligible. The Jacksonian

civil service system has proved practical enough, both in the minor offices and in those of greater importance. "He believes in the doctrine that to the victors belong

the spoils, so far as relates to the offices which shape or control the Administration. These offices which are considered an element of strength to the party in power should, he thinks, be in the hands of the victors at the That is satisfactory, inasmuch as there is no office, big or little, under the United States

Government which may not be made an element of strength to the party in power. "There are many of the minor offices, which have no

voice or influence in framing the policy of the Adminis-tration, which are of positive weakness to the party in control. During the short period the Democratic party has been in power that fact has become apparent." It has become clearly apparent. It is true that many of the minor offices are a positive weakness to the party in control-that is to

say, so long as these offices are held by citizens who are the political enemies of the party in control. "Mr. FAIRCHILD admits that it has been the custom for small, as the spoils of the battle. The people have been educated in that view, and it is but natural that they should expect to be recognized and rewarded upon the success of their party at the polls. Notwithstanding this time-honored practice, Mr. FAIRCRILD says he regards as bad politics to make all the Federal offices

it as bad polities to make all the Federal offices the principal issue of every national contest. Take, for instance, the fourth-class postmasterships. We contends that the Administration is weak-aned by almost every change in the officials of that grade. * * * He says it would be better for the two leading parties and better for the people generally if all these small offices were removed from politics enterly and conducted upon a practical civil service basis. tirely and conducted upon a practical civil service basi He realizes that it will probably take several years to educate the politicians up to such a point; but should the system be given a fair trial it would undoubtedly commend itself to the leaders of both parties. With all of the administrative offices as the prizes of political there would be less factional fighting and fewer

If Mr. FAIRCHILD's views, as reported in he Baltimore Sun, may be taken as fairly representative of the Administration's present attitude toward the question which has made so much trouble in the party during the past three years, this statement is cercase of the Mugwumps, except so far as conserns the very small offices, like the fourthclass postmasterships. This exception is evidently nothing more than a tub thrown to the minnow which had been supposed by some persons to be whale. For Mr. FAIRCHILD puts his objections to the partisan control of the small post offices solely on the ground that it makes them a source of weakness and not of strength to the party in power. Every practical politician and every intelligent citizen knows that this is not so.

The little offices, like the big offices, are an element of strength to the political organization which controls them, and, therefore, according to the general principle laid down by Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of the Treasury, they ought likewise to be among the prizes of political success.

Boulanger and Ferry.

Notwithstanding the latest reports telegraphed from France, it will probably turn out that the BOULANGER-FERBY quarrel has not been settled by the withdrawal of the latter's seconds without assenting to any conditions which the General's representatives could sanction. Public opinion on the south side of the British Channel will compel FERRY to fight, and to fight upon terms that are not derisory, so that, if a challenge proves an insufficient provocation, recourse will undoubtedly be made to measures more efficient.

From the point of view taken in France and other Continental countries, where duelling is not only tolerated but under certain circumstances imperatively required from men holding a respectable social position, the terms prescribed by M. FERRY to his seconds were plainly inadmissible. The author of an insuit cannot arrogate the exclusive right to define its gravity. That is what M. FERRY virtually did, however, when the utmost amends which he would agree to offer was the interchange of single shots upon the word of command at a distance of not less than twenty-five paces. An encounter of this kind would be farcical, the records of duelling demonstrating that the chance of either antagonist being touched at all would be merely one in fifty. It was only this sort of opera bouffe performance in which M. FERRY would take part, but Bou-LANGER, meaning business, had no relish for the rûle of clown.

It is, of course, open to English and Amercan newspapers to pronounce this challenge a piece of silliness and to sneer at both parties as a brace of fools. Whether this kind of comment on foreign events is of the illuminative kind desired by readers is at least doubtful. That a contention of the BOULANGER-FERRY sort, if it took place in England or some parts of the United States between British subjects or American citizens would stamp both the actors as idiots. any one, and without the slightbearing on the incident in question. There is no reason to suppose that about English or American public opinion either FERRY or BOULANGER cares a rap.

ridicule in France would, on the contrary, be a very serious matter, but there is not a rag of evidence that Frenchmen in or out of France discern the faintest trace of absurdity in the General's demand that his defamer should either retract or fight. Most Frenchmen would have seen, however, a theme for chaff in a meeting under the studiously inoffensive conditions prescribed by FERMY, and, therefore, the late Minister of War naturally declined to let the assailant determine the extent of the wrong inflicted

and the reparation called for.

Against the principle of duelling M. FERRY made no protest, and, therefore, by American and English onlookers, who insist on judging every one by their own yardstick ne must be held to be quite as great a fool as ROULANGER. He was not a jot less willing to go through the pretence of fighting, only he has shown himself more anxious to save

\$60,000,000 Of

Here is the plan of campaign for which the gallant Col. HENRY WATTERSON of Kentucky takes his place at the head of the ranks re cently formed by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio. The movement, it is needless to say, is directed against the tariff, and the Courier-Journal thus gives its measure "The utmost relief promised by any bill coming from the Ways and Means Committee has been \$30,000,000 All of that sum would have come necessarily from the tax on imports.

Now no one talks of less than \$80,000,000 reduction nd some insist that it be made \$100,000,000.
"In other words, a bill repealing the tariff taxes to the amount of \$80,000,000 can be passed, and a provision fo

the reneal of the tobacco tax be added, and we will still the repeal of the tobacoo tax be added, and we will still secure not merely what Mr. Monuson asked, but twice what he promised. That seems to be a long step forward all at once. We are now to accompilsh by one bill what the Courier Journal was willing to take gradually."

It is not necessary to discuss with Col. WATTERSON the merits of his scheme as a purely economical change. The tariff reformers' ideas upon their favorite subject were not made in a night.

But how is this new movement to be sucossful?

If Col. Morrison's bill, for which the utmost reduction claimed by its sponsors was only \$30,000,000, was rejected in a House in which the Democratic majority was over forty, how is a bill which proposes to cut \$60,000,000 off the tariff to go through a House where a Democratic majority, within which the tariff smashers must work, is less than twenty?

However, Col. WATTERSON'S plans are always interesting, by whatever fate they may be awaited.

The New Croton Aqueduct.

In a large and elaborately illustrated quarto volume, the Commissioners who have charge of the new Croton aqueduct present a report of their doings up to the beginning of the present year. The most important piece of information in the report is that the Commissioners confidently expect the aqueduct to be completed-at least so far as to serve its purpose of carrying waterby the end of next year, and they also express great hopes that several smaller auxillary dams in the Croton watershed will be completed in the same time, so that, with out awaiting the construction of the great Ouaker Bridge dam, the city will have the ample water supply of which it is now so much in need.

The facts given in the report justify the belief that the Commissioners' predictions, unlike those of Monsieur DE LESSEPS in regard to the Panama Canal, are likely to be fulfilled. The total length of the new aqueduct from the Croton dam to the Harlem River. which includes all the tunnelling and open cuts, is a little over thirty miles, and in the two years from Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1887, nearly twenty-three miles of this section were completed. A simple arithmetical computation will demonstrate that at this rate much less than the whole of the current year will be required for the remaining seven miles, and that next year may be devoted to building the pipe line, gate houses, and other minor structures needed to deliver water into the Central Park reservoir.

The cost of the work, it is also gratifying to learn, has proved to be within a reasonable figure, and has fallen far below the estimate of the enemies of the undertaking. When the late Commissioner of Public Works, HUBERT O. THOMPSON, reported in 1883 that the whole job, including \$4,000,000 for the Quaker Bridge dam, could be done for \$14,-460,640, there were not wanting prophets who declared that not less than three times this sum at least would be swallowed up before all the bills were paid. It turns out that the total expenditures of the Commission up to Jan. 1 last for construction, salaries, land damages, and all other items were in the aggregate \$7,503,310. Since this sum includes a large amount paid for prelimipary surveys and investigation and legal expenses, it is plain that, exclusive of the Quaker Bridge dam, the remainder of the work is not likely greatly to exceed Commissioner Thompson's estimate. What the Quaker Bridge dam will cost is, of course, not yet exactly known, since the plans and specifications have not been completed, but, judging by the rest of the work, it will not largely overrun the

first estimate. By the end of next year, therefore, we shall enjoy the use of an aqueduct which will add to our present water supply of 90,000,000 gallons per day 250,000,000 gallons more per day. and the construction of auxiliary dams will insure the storage of sufficient water in the Croton watershed to render this supply constant. In addition, when the Quaker Bridge dam is built, the storage capacity of the present Croton Lake will be increased from 2,000,000,000 gallons to 32,000,000,000 gallons, equivalent to 320,000,000 gallons per day for a hundred days. Then, any fear of a dearth of water such as we suffered from in 1881, will in the dryest years be baseless, and the original purpose of the Croton water works, to secure to the city an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, will be entirely accomplished.

The New Plan of Mountain Climbing.

Three parties of Alpine climbers this year have been swept over frightful precipices and their mangled bodies have been found thousands of feet below the lofty altitudes which they had reached. These accidents add ten victims to the long list of fatalities that have occurred among the Alps. All these persons lost their lives while making the foolhardy experiment of ascending the higher Alps without guides and with little mountaineering experience of their own.

The new scheme for mountain climbers suggested some years ago appears to have been carried into effect this year with very tragical results. After every Alpine summit had been conquered by daring mountaineers it was suggested that the only achievement still remaining for tourists was to repeat their exploits without the assistance of the is a truism of very little interest skilled Swiss peasants who had previously guided them up the mountains. Mr. LESLIE STEPHENS, perhaps the greatest of Europe's amateur climbers, said this would indeed be a novelty in mountain climbing, but that terrible accidents would certainly attend To be taxed with folly or become the butt of any effort to carry the idea into practice

This year's events have fully justified Mr. STEPHENS'S prediction.

All the Alpine clubs assert that no accident has occurred on the Alps that was not easily preventable. The first requisite for success. they say, is a good guide—one of the trained Alpine climbers who took their first lessons in high mountain work many years ago from tourists and long since surpassed their amateur instructors in the art of mountaineering. The leading Alpine clubs have in recent years sent some of their best climbers to scale lofty summits in the Himalayas and New Zealand, but they did not consider their equipment complete till they had secured the services of the best Alpine guides they could find. EMIL Boss, who won his laurels as a guide among his native Alps, went to Asia to pilot a fine amateur climber un Mount Kabru, in the Himalayas, the highest elevation yet attained, and it was the same noted guide who led the tourist of the British Alpine club to the top of Mount Cook, the loftiest peak in the New Zealand Alps.

A little fall in temperature or a slight change in the condition of the snow may render an ascent positively perilous which the day before could be readily accomplished. The professional guide is needed not only to pilot the way, but also because he alone is competent to judge whether the conditions are favorable for a safe and successful journey. It is only the tyro who attempts to play with Alpine mountain heights, but, unfortunately for him, he is likely to pay a

terrible penalty for his temerity. The ten poor men whose imprudence this year has cost them their lives ignored or did not know the first law of mountaineering. That is, in the language of the late President of the Swiss Alpine Club, "The first and best of safeguards is to secure the services of trustworthy guides and to obey them."

A Warm Fall in Prospect.

Because the summer is hot is no reason the fall shouldn't be hotter. If competition is the life of politics there will be some uncommonly lively politics on exhibition by the middle of October or sooner.

There will be two and perhaps three Labor parties hunting for votes and bent on hacking up their more aged brethren, the Republicans and the Democrats.

The Prohibitionists, proud of their great gains in the North and the great awakening in the South, will be braced up for another Grieco-Roman tussle with rum, moderation and Republicanism.

Those hopeful brethren in unity, the Republicans, will chant Harmony, Heavenly Harmony, while their razors go flying through the air. The Democrats can do their work quietly

and have a deal of fun watching the contortions of Brother CLEVELAND if he keeps on trying the trick of riding two horses in two directions at once. Or, if Brother CLEVELAND has got off his

high horse there will still be the joy of watching the Mugwumps in their frantic efforts to show that the two lines in the following diagram are parallel:

A .- CLEVELAND. B .- Chinese Reform.

If there isn't as much fun in New York ere the trees grow bald again as Las been seen since Noah burgessed the Ark, it will not be ecause materials for good fun are wanting.

The enhanced beauty of the Central Park, caused by the tropical heat and frequent showers of the past few weeks, is something wonder ful. Under yesterday's brilliant sunshine the trees and the grass were of resplendent freshness, and against the clear blue sky the variously shaded foliage stood out in glorious contrast. Citizens as well as strangers ought by all means to visit the Park now, before the heat and the drought of later summer have time to cast a dull mantle of dust over the landscape. It is a sight that will be enjoyed in remembering as

Those of our contemporaries who suppose that the Prohibitionists will be discouraged by the result of the election in Texas and the neavy majority against prohibition comprehend the situation.

The conviction of several druggists in Pittsburgh last week for selling soda water on Sunday, notwithstanding their plea that sods water is a necessity because it is a medicine suggests a consideration of what might be the state of thirsty people in this big town if the Sunday Closing Association should get a simlar decision from a New York court. Next to the corner liquor saloon the corner drug store. perhaps, numbers the most patrons, and it soda water is to become a tabooed drink on Sunday thirsty travellers on that day may have to carry refreshing liquids in their pock ets or hand bags, or perchance resort with the horses to the watering troughs, if they can find any.

The rebuke administered by Secretary WHITNEY to Admiral Luce was not unde served, and yet the jolly old sea dog meant well.

Several correspondents have asked us how nuch longer the Hon, IGNATIUS DONNELLY in tends to delay the full publication of the alleged Bacon cipher in "the so-called SHAKE SPEARE plays." We believe that the Hon IGNATIUS'S book is due from the printing house in the golden month of Sentember Whether he will disclose in this volume the whole secret which he claims to have discov ered, or merely report progress and play around the fascinating subject with a view t future publications, remains to be seen. We have a faint suspicion, perhaps unwarranted that the forthcoming volume will partake more or less of the character of one of Mr, KEELY'S exhibitions of his motor. If this expectation does Mr. DONNELLY injustice, we shall not be slow in making such reparation as is possible The full publication of the key to the cipher with all the working material for testing its genuineness, means either the demolition of SHAKESPEARE OF OF DONNELLY.

Why shouldn't John Sherman go to Alaska? A good deal of his hard-earned cash came from there.

Mesmerism as a Cure for Topers. From the St. James's Gazette.

The following story comes from Solssons. It affirmed that about a fortnight ago a young man was sesmerized by one of his friends in the presence of sev eral persons. After some of the usual experiments the magnetizer said to the patient, "I forbid you to drink wine during the next fortnight." The patient was then woke up by the magnetizer blowing in his face, and though bells no longer in his presence it is affirmed that he cannot carry a glass of wine to his lips. If the glass is filled with beer, water, or anything else, his arm will obey him, and take it to his mouth, but if it contain wing his muscles are paralyzed.

Public Office is a Public Trust. SHARON SPRINGS, Aug. 6 .- Having heard re-

ports that Mrs. Cropser, who keeps the toligate three miles from Richmondville had never seen the cars a Sus reporter called on her, and the following conversa tion took place: "Mrs. Cropsey," said the reporter. "is it true that you

bave lived sixty years and never seen the cars?" "Yes," was the reply. "and I have kept this tollgate lineten; years and calculate to attend to business. I too it and around and cossip half of his time." I appose, Mrs. Gropsey, you frequently call on your "No, sir; I have not called upon neighbors in seven years. They are all kind to me, but it ain't business to gad and gad, and I'm business clear through."

SEWARD, Aug. 6.-Many newspapers and scientific persons maintain that no woman ever stutters, and are unable to find an instance. There is one lady who stutters residing in this fewn, one at Brown's Holley, and one of Palettes Science. MACHINE GUNS.

Arrangements Made for Supplying

Hotchkiss Cannon to the Navy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The negotiations with the Navy Department which have resulted in the establishment of the manufacture of Hotchkiss cannon in this country were conducted, on the part of the Hotehkiss Company by Mr. Edward W. Very. Mr. Very, while a deutenant in the navy, paid special attention to ordnance, and his well-known work on ships and guns gave him an international reputation. He resigned from the navy a few years ago to engage in his present business.

The late Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, who died in 1884, had shown great enterprise and keen udgment in establishing manufactories for his inventions in Europe. The principal seat of the industry was at St. Denis, in France, where, n partnership with Messrs, Faverger, Keerner La Touche, who had been associated with him for some time, he founded an extensive establishment. In his will he provided for its continuance, and no doubt it may be regarded as a permanent institution, Mr. Hotchkiss also made arrangements for manufacturing his quick-fire guns in England, Germany, Russia, and other European countries. The reason for this policy on his part was that these vari

sia, and other European countries. The reason for this policy on his part was that these various governments were more disposed to favor a foreign invention when produced within their own domains and furnishing labor to their own people. A similar policy was carried out in this country, the order given by the Navy for a specified number of guns being conditioned on their being turned out in Connecticut.

The success of the liotchkiss revolving cannon has been most widespread and remarkable. France was the first to take it up, and other countries, including the United States, quickly followed. France, however, still stands at the head in the number of Hotchkiss guns she has in the service—this number a year ago being no fewer than 2.385. Germany, at that time, came next with 819; then England with 532; Russia with 312; the United States with 136; China with 133; Holland with 131; Italy with 123; Austria with 108; Denmark with 80; while Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Greece, and Norway are among the countries which have this artillery. France has used her guns both in the war with Tunis and in the Tonquin and China wars, in the latter employing between two and three hundred of them.

Trials were first made of the Hotchkiss cannon by our Government ten years ago, and resulted in orders being given for some of them both for the army and the navy. The present contract is for nearly a hundred guns of various sizes, including the new 9-nounder which the company is now developing and also the big 33-pounder, with which experiments are going on. Various European countries are making tests of these two large sizes, while the largest they have yet actually adopted are the 6-pounders. It is stated that the present order of our Government is to be executed under arrangements made with Pratt & Whitney, of Hartford, to furnish the guns, and with the winchester Company, of New Haven, to make the cartridges. This will insure a prompt execution of the order.

The power and possibilities of machine guns in the naval servi

derivered by the Hon. S. S. Cox in the House of Representatives June 30, 1884:

By machine guns I mean such guns as are made by Hotchkiss, an American who Inding no market for his productions at home, went to France, established his productions at home, and the guns of first non-treatment of the first non-treatment of the first non-treatment of these steels are minute. The lightest of these guns would pour their rain of fire through and through the sides of these steel cruisers at 1,000 yards distance. The heavier calibre could send twenty shots per minute through four incles or armor. The new ironciads of Europe carry as many as their of these destructive weapons. This machine gun fire is a development of the last three years. Intelligent haval men agree that it is bound to completely change the system of maritime warfare. They say that it will be impossible for an unarmored ship to live against such a furious size. Ships must be armored to protect men, magazines, machinery, and guns against these new machine guns an pierce four applier of firing a six pound shell, which may be a supposed of firing a six pound shell, which may be a guns and the fired twenty times a minute, and when a vessel has thirty of them, that is a copacity of six hundred shot per minute, one of the great changes necessary in naval warfare is strikingly apparent.

This was the judgment expressed in regard

This was the judgment expressed in regard to these weapons three years ago, and they are undergoing constant development. Their value in protecting vessels from the attack of torpedo boats is especially apparent.

THE DEMOCRACY.

It Shall Not be Wrecked by Free Trade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: If Morrison and Hurd were in the next Congress, and were again made tellers to count the vote "for evenue only," they would not be heard again to stigmatize the Randall men as "d--coundrels," neither would the President dare to uphold them in their abuse. The Old Dominion-once "the mother of Presidents," and sound Demograts at that-in Demogratic State Convention assembled, with all the Barbours,

Convention assembled, with all the Barbours.
Mofflits, Biggers, and Daniels present, has spoken, and that in no uncertain voice, the doctrines of the Democratic party.

It is not Ohio or any other minority State this time, but one that is expected to help elect, and not merely nominate a Democratic President. The Democracy of old Virginia not only emphatically "demands the immediate repeal of the internal revenue system" (for good and sufficient reasons amply stated), but at once and most emphatically declares for "a tariff on imports so adjusted as to consumer the and most emphatically declares for "a tariff on imports so adjusted as to encourage the productive interests at home," with all that it implies and includes. Read that resolution: We favor rasing the revenue requisite for the apport of the Federal Government by a tariff upon imports, limited to the necessities of Government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens encourage productive interests at home, the development of our material resources, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to foster monopolies.

to foster monopolies.

This will be followed by other Southern as well as Northern States, and "the man will have his mare again." David Wells will probably call off his free trade forces as Geo. Wm. Curtis has called away his "eminent services" (as Senator Conkling called them), and so may go Cleveland's 1,100, but 100,000 will take their place for another.

AN OLD NEW YORKER,

The Mugwump is an Eastern Bat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The first

with true Mugwumpness, fought as a beast so long as the beasts prevailed, but whenever the birds pressed after the war he "claimed everything," including the right to command both beasts and birds.

The next instance was the Mugwumps who annoyed he old poet Job, till his patience gave out, and he resorted to irony, saying; "Ye are the men; wisdom hall die with you.

There is another story about a Mugwump who thanked God, or rather remarked to Him. that he was glad that he was not as other men are—Republicans and sinners, and straightway refused to cat with a hotel clerk, say ing: "I am holier than thou."

Certainly there is no objection to any man's voting

with the Democratic party—all men ought 'o-nor ever to offering it counsel. But when he claims to belong to party of fundamentally different principles, which, ollowed, have brought great evils on us, yet pettishly emands control of the Democratic party at which he has ailed and which, through revolving years he ha reviled, he becomes first absurd, then an unmitigat

lisance. Let the Mugwump serve in the Democratic ranks while, or else take his doll bables and go home POSEY S. WILSON.

Grover Cleveland on George Washington

Prom the New York Times. Dr. George H. Moore of the Lenox Libraryor, as he prefers to be known in the present circum-stances, plain "George II. Moore, member of the Am-mauskeag Fishing Club"—has just written and privately printed an interesting monograph entitled "Washingto as an Angler, with Extracts from his Diaries, 1787-80. Dr. Moore has received from President Cleveland the following sportsmanlike letter in acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of the publication :

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1887. Dr. George H. Moore.

My Dran Sin: Please accept my thanks for the book you sent me entitled "Washington se an Angler."

I am much pleased to learn that the only element of greatness berefolore unnoticed in the life of Washington is thus supplied.

I am a little curious to know whether the absence of I am a little curious to know whether the absence of

ton is thus supplied.

I am a little curious to know whether the absence of details as to the result of his flabing is owing to bail luck, a lack of toleration of flab stories at that time among anglers, or to the fact that, even as to the number of link is causis, the Father of his Country could not tell a lic. Yours very truly. No Georgeism for the South. From the Wilmington Measenger

We have no idea that Henry George's theo es will ever take root in the South, so long as we remain an agricultural section and land is as cheap as it is now corge did make an effort to insert the "entering wedge" a few days ago at Wheeling, W. Va., but out o fifteen thousand persons attending a picnic he could not get five hundred of them to listen to his address. There s plenty of poverty in the South, to be sure, but our people know full well that the only anti-poverty society which can materialize its promises is that which girds ts loins and gets down to solid work.

From the Boston Glob In what town was the first game of base ball played!
In what year!
By whom?
What were the circumstances that led up to the player of the first mane!
Who had down the first rates to population game to

Who Can Answer These Questions !

JEFF DAVIS ON PROHIBITION.

He is in Favor of Temperance, but he Distrusts the New fangled Laws.

From the Galveston News. BEAUVOIR, Miss., July 20. MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 12th inst. With its enclosures has been received.

I have heretofore declined to answer any of the many inquiries made for my opinion on the constitutional amendment, now pending in Texas. My reason for not replying was an unwillingness to enter into a controversy in which my friends in Texas stood arrayed against each other.

In departing from the rule heretofore observed, I trust that it will not be an unwarrantable intrusion. rantable intrusion.

Reared in the creed of Democracy, my faith
in its tenets has grown with its growth, and I
adhere to the maxim that "the world is gov-

adhere to the maxim that "the world is governed too much."

When our fathers achieved their independence, the corner stone of the Governments they constructed was individual liberty, and the social organizations they established were not for the surrender, but for the protection of natural rights. For this Governments were established, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. This was not to subject themselves to the will of the majority, as appears from the fact that each community inserted in its fundamental law a bill of rights to guard the inalienable privileges of the individual.

There was, then, a twofold purpose in government, protection and preventions against trespass by the strong upon the weak, the many on the few.

The world had long suffered from the oppressions of government under the pretext of rulling by divine right, and excusing the inva-

The world had long suffered from the oppressions of government under the pretext of ruling by divine right, and excusing the invasion into private and domestic affairs on the plea of paternal care for the morals and good order of the people.

Our sires rejected all such pretensions, their system being: Government by the people for the people, and resting on the basis of natural inalienable rights. Upon the basis of hese general propositions I will briefly answer the inquiry in regard to the prohibition amendment at issue:

general propositions I will briefly answer the inquiry in regard to the prohibition amendment at issue:

"Be ye temperate in all things," was a wise injunction, and would apply to intolerance as well as to drunkenness. That the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is an evil, few if any, would deny.

That it is the root of many social disorders is conceded, but then the question arises, what is the appropriate remedy, and what the present necessity? To destroy individual liberty and moral responsibility would be to eradicate one evil by the substitution of another, which it is submitted would be more fatal than that for which it was offered as a remedy. The abuse and not the use of stimulants, it must be confessed, is the evil to be remedied. Then it clearly follows that action should clearly be directed against the abuse rather than the use. If drunkenness be the cause of disorder and crime, why not pronounce drunkenness itself to be a crime, and attach to it proper and adquate penaties? If it be objected that the penalties could not be enforced, that is an admission that popular opinion would be opposed to the law; but if it be true that juries could not be impanelled who would convict so degraded a criminal as a drunkard, it necessarily follows that a statutory probibition against the sale and use of intoxicants would be a dead letter.

The next branch of inquiry is as to the

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The next branch of inquiry is as to the present necessity.

I might appeal to men not as old as myself to sustain the assertion that the convivial use of intoxicants and the occurrence of drunkenness had become less frequent within the last twenty years than it was before. The refining influences of education and Christianity may be credited with this result. Why not allow these blessed handmaidens of virtue and morality to continue unembarrassed in their civilizing work? The parties to this discussion in your State have no doubt brought forward the statistical facts in regard to the effect produced in other States by this effort to control morals by legislation, and I will not encumber this letter by any reference to those facts.

You have already provision for local prohibition. If it has proven the wooden horse in which a disguised enemy to State sovereignty as the guardian of individual liberty was introduced, then left is be a warning that the progressive march would probably be from village to State and from State to United States.

A Governmental supervision and paternity, instead of the liberty the heroes of 1776 left as a legacy to their posterity. Impelled by the affection and gratitude I feel for the people of Texas, and the belief that a great question of American policy is involved in the issue you have before you, the silence I had hoped to observe has been broken. If the utterance shall avail anything for good, it will compensate me for the objurgations with which I shall doubtless be pursued by the followers of popularism of to-day.

I hope the many who have addressed me letters of inquiry on the same subject will accept

of to-day.

I hope the many who have addressed me letters of inquiry on the same subject will accept this as an answer, though somewhat long delayed. Faithfully yours. JEFFERSON DAYIS.

The Duello a la Mode. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Ferry's seconds confirm the statement that they were unable to come to an agreement respecting the conditions of the duel be-tween their principal and Gen. Boulanger.—Cubicgram. This is the interview between the seconds of the would

"Gen Boulanger instructs me to say that he will fight

at twenty paces without the word. "Monsieur Ferry instructs me to say that he will fight at twenty five paces with the word."

"Mon dieu! Monsieur." "Mon dieu ! Monsieur."

"But Gen. Boulanger is the insulted party and may "Monsieur le Ministre is also insulted, but is satisfied

with revenge at twenty five paces with the word.

"Twenty five paces." With the word ?

With the word !

"Make it twenty-two and a half paces, Gen. Boulange to fire at once without the word. Monsieur Ferry to wa

"Jamais, Jamais. Monrieur Ferry will wait for the word if he waits all day."

"Gen. Houlanger will wait two days before he will wait to fire with the word."

'Impossible."
'Impossible."

"We cannot agree."

"Your health, Monsieur. "Your health, Monsieur."

"Vive l'affaire d'honneur Française."

" Same to you." Seconds finish their glasses and go up the street arm in arm, singing the Boulanger March, "Returning from the

Why an English Canon Interdicts Mous

From the London Truth. Young men blessed with moustaches who ave presented themselves for ordination at Worcester

have returned to their friends shaven and shorn.

This, says the Forkshire Weekly Post, is due to one of he Bishop's chaplains, Canon Mandell Creighton, being unable, notwithstanding every effort (Rowland's Macas sar, Ac., &c.) to get up a passable moustache upon his upper lip, so, like the fox without the tail, he insist ipon all candidates for ordination at Worcester become ng forthwith moustachless. The Bishop should put

A Test Case. From the Omaha Herald.

Smith-Say, Jones, can a man get drunk on neer : dones--I don't know. Let's try. Waiter, two beers. Smith-Yum, yum: I could drink that all night. Waiter wo beers. -Of course. So could I, and be clear as a bell. Jones—10 course.
Waiter, two beers.
Smith—Why, I am just beginning to get thirsty. We'll
try two more. Hi, there, waiter, two.
Jones—Good stuff. Makes a man bright. Lesh have ouple more. Emith—All right Jonesy, jus' you shay. Now have some Smith—An right solvey, he your lith me.

Jones—No. shir. 'eny turn. I'm a gentis(hic)man, I am and pay my share

Smith—I shay 'smy turn. You mus' be drunk.

Jones—Any man says I'm (hic) drunk 'sliar. Only drank little beer. Can't get full'in beer.

Smith—Thash so Jones. Not possible. Perfectly re-Jones—Next feller shays man can get drunk on beer us shend him to me.

A Boston Merchant with a Long Head. From the Boston Transcript.

Pron the Boton Transcript.

A Boston capitalist, who is a leading merchant as well as a large owner of real estate, is noted for the increas he takes in young men in clerical positions, once a freghened bank cashier wailed upon him to say that in the missake of one of the clerks a check of the merchants had got into the pigeonitois marked protested. As Mr. Millions might have heard a runner that his check had been protested. The cashier hastened to explain and said that he would discharge promptly the young man who made the missake.

And why discharge him, sir "mildly saked Mr. Millions.

lion.

Because he put your check in the 'protested' box.'

"It is a good many years 'said Mr. Millions, as he titled back in his office chair, and after his fashion har pooned his blotting pad with his pen, "since I was young man, but my inemory is that I sometimes made mistakes. If I had been discharged for every mistake made. I should not have made my fortune. The young man whose mistake is pointed out to him and forgiver is the most careful man in the office ever afterward, think my business relations with your bank are likely to be prolonged if the young man is not discharged."

And the young man was not discharged. A New Scheme for Cigar Buyers,

From the Albany Argus.

You buy a box of cigars—50 or 100—and instead of lugring them home under your arm, and, perhaps, giving half of them away before getting there, you seeve them in the cigar shop. The proprietor issues you a book containing 50 to 100 coupons, as the case may be. Whenever you feel the a smoke, you drop in get a cigar, not necessarily out of the same box, but from the case, where they are always fresh, and the dealer learn of one of your coupons. You files get your flavors of these responses to the same box.

A HOUSE HAUNTED BY FIRE.

Furniture, Clothing, and Other Articles Sud-

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Aug. 7 .- The house of Reginald C. Hoyt in this town seems to be haunted by fire. From Friday noon until last evening forty fires broke out in various parts of the house, and bedding, furniture, window shades, clothing, and various household articles were partly destroyed. By untiring vigilance only has the house been saved from estruction. The family is badly frightened destruction. The family is badly frightened and has already left the house to its fate, and neighbors are assisting Mr. Hoyt in watching the place. These fires can be traced to no human agency. With no lamp lighted or stoves in use various articles would burst out into fiames. Now it would be a curtain high up out of resch: then a bed quift in another room would begin to smoke and smoulder, and, as though to further nonplus the theorists, the jute stuffing of a carpet-covered lounge would be all after. Once a basket of clothes in the shed suddenly burst into flames, and the basket itself was parily consumed. A child's dress hanging on a hock, a feather bed, a straw mattress—no two articles in the same room—were at another time ignited, and would have been consumed but for water copiously poured on them. Scores of persons have visited the house, but none has been able to explain the mystery. Mr. James Walls, editor of the Carleton Sentinel, the leading newspaper in this town, went to the house to investigate, and while he was standing in the parlor talking with Mrs. Hoy't he was astonished to see a white cotton window curtain burst into flames at a point near the ceiling, and when no one close was present. He rushed to the spot, climbed a chair, and, with his hands, which were somewhat burned, extinguished the fire, only to see it break out anew at a point far removed from the original blaze, He came away puzzled and completely non-plussed. and has already left the house to its fate, and

THE DANGERS OF THE ALPS. Six Amateur Mountaineers, Without Guides, Killed on the Jungfrau.

Rilied on the Jungfrau.

From the Path Moll Gazette.

On Wedneaday evening, July 20, the party stayed the night in the Staubbanch Hotel, at Lauterbrunnen. They were all professional men—doctors, lawyers, &c.; some were geologists, and two at least were members of the Swiss Alpine Club. On the following (Thursday) morning they laid in provisions for a long excursion, and left at 2 in the afternoon, aking two iee axes, two bottles of wine, half a bottle of brandy, two tins of potted tongue, enough omelette for six persons, soup for twelve, twelve eggs, and six portions of meat. They had hired a cart, and when the guides stationed at the hotel saw them start in the direction of the Stechelberg they concluded that the party were going up the Jungfrau, and naturally offered their services, which were refused. Lauener (an experienced guide, who has helped to discover and mark out the new way up the Jungfrau from the Roththall, hearing that these six tourists intended to make the ascent without guides, became anxious, and with only too good reason; he himself knew well all the difficulties, and begged them to give up their intention, offering his services on the way, but they replied:

"We have very good maps, and several of us are experienced mountaineers." The innkeeper of Stechelberg also asked if he might be their guide; they thanked him curtly and refused. The hotel keeper at Traschellaumen tried to follow with his telescope the route taken by the party; he caught a glimpse of them very late on the arite, two hours above the hut of the Roththal, but he could only see them for a very short time; he reported that the party must have climbed very slowly, or else that they had left late their last night's halting place at the hut; and either of these probabilities—the weather not being very settled—might seriously rifect the success of their difficult enterprise; for already early on Friday afternoon a violont storm had burst upon the mountain.

The way taken by the unfortunate men was that first discovered by six gu From the Pall Mall Gazette. -A farmer who has known of twenty-Republican at Darlington, Wis., while a compositor was

afternoon a violent storm had burst upon the mountain.

The way taken by the unfortunate men was that first discovered by six guides (Sept. 20, 1885) who climbed un the southwest arete in order to avoid the fatal couloir where the guides Bischoff and Von Almen perished July 24, 1872. The bodies were discovered by a search party from Grindelwald, comprising the guides Kaufmann, Egger, and Brebart, on the morning of July 21.

The guides think that the unfortunate men probably fell from a spot about 40 metres below the summit, and that al the party fell together. The guides, who had continued their search as far as the Roththal col, found an alpenstock some yards below the Alsten

their search as far as the Roththal col. found an alpenstock some yards below the Aletch glacler, and this fact led them to the discovery of the bodies. The tourists' provisions and clothes were lying scattered around them. Watches and spectacles were even picked up, but the bodies are comparatively little mutitated. The unhappy men had probably spent the night on the Jungfrau summit, for a cloak and a notebook were found there.

The Grindelwald guides signalled their discovery, and the two men of the Lauterbrunnen party carried the news down. It was then telegraphed to the Eggischorn, and a fresh expedition of guides, twenty-three strong, started thence to carry the bodies to the Eggischern Hotel, where they have been identified by the relatives.

From the London Times.

Hotel, where they have been identified by the relatives.

From the London Times.

The sequel to the late accident on the Jungfrau, in which a party of six Swiss gentlemen, unaccompanied by any guide, lost their lives, may be of interest to your readers.

We spent the evening of the 20th inst, at the Bergil Club hut with our guides. Peter Baumann (the younger) and Ulrie Kaufmann. There was also present a search party of six Grindelwald guides, who had been unable on account of the stormy weather to proceed that day toward the Jungfrau.

We left the hut at 115 A. M., the morning being fine and the snow firm, and reached the final Bergschrund at 6 A. M., to find the bridge broken and the Schrund apparently impassable. We were soon joined by the search party, some of whom commenced bravely cutting a pass round the western termination of the Schrund. After an hour's work their efforts succeeded, but as a heavy fog had then formed over the summit of the mountain, and as the pass, being cut under an ice cornice, was by no means froe from danger, we decided at 7 A. M. to descend. Half way down the long snow slope Poter Baumann saw an alpenstock fixed in a ledge of snow about 500 yards to our left, under the abrupt eastern precipice, and on proceeding to a natch of snowfield about 120 leet below, we found the half-buried remains of the unfortunate victims, all lying in an area of about 50 feet square.

We cannot close this letter without expressing the earnest hope that the terrible termination of this expedition may not be without warning to those, of whitever nationality they may be, who contemplate the ascent of the kigher Alps without guides and without experience.

Fight in a Parts Church.

From the London Telegraph.

Prom the London Telegraph.

Brawling in church is not a pastime of frequent occurrence in France. The Church of La Trinite, at the top of the Chausse of Antin, was the scene of a painful and outrageous celeode, which spread dismay and consideration among a large congregation. High mass was being celebrated, when suddenly a young man man be not considered to the front row of chairs of the control of the contr

Now You See It and Now You Don't. From the Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Pribure.

In an Illinois city within fifty miles from Chicago there is a hotel where the service at table is notoriously had. It can be improved by the use of tips to wait ers, and guests of the house know it. A drammer was telling the other night how he go! a satisfartry dimer at the hotel. There is something immiliar about the story, but it is good enough to tell. The drammer sat down at the table and managed to get a waiter.

The satistic taking a big silver dollar from his pockets. Satis he taking a big silver dollar from his pockets. Satis he taking a big silver dollar from his pocket, and he taking a big silver dollar from his pocket, and he taking a big silver dollar from his pocket, and he take the satistic from the satistic satistic

again."
Then the drummer put the coin into his pocket and stroiled out of the room, while Pete kicked his chair so far under the table that it took a requisition on the Governor of the adjoining State to get it back.

The Only Men English Princesses Can Marry From the London World. It is supposed that the present summer will not pass over without some royal marriages being an

It is supposed that the present summer will not pass over without some royal marriages being an nounced.

The princes who are in every way "cligible" husbands for English princesses are the hereditary Prince of an halt besset born 1850. Frince Loderz of Raden (born 1850 between 1850 and the least of Raden (born 1850 between 1850

STABBED AT JUMBO CHARLEY'S.

A Dying Man Suspected of Accusing the Wrong Man of Kaldag Him. John Rooney of 34 Chrystic street, a steel plate printer, was stabbed in the back last evening in front of 110 Mulberry street in a fight with some Italians. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where the physicians found his injury so serious that they sent out a call for a Coroner to take his ante-mor-tem statement. He said that about ten men were engaged in the fight, most of them being Italians. He did not know what the fight was about. It started before his arrival. He also says that he took no part in it, and did not strike anybody himself. He identified Glovanni Turatti of 110 Mulberry street as the man who stabbed him. Although he declared solemnly and somewhat thickly his belief that

man who stabled him. Atthough he declared solemnly and somewhat thickly his belief that he was about to die, the Coroner was of the opinion that he knew more than he was willing to tell about the row.

Acting Capitain Young of the Elizabeth streat station puts just as little faith in the dving declaration. He says that Hooney and a number of young companions had been up on the roof of 110 Mulberry street, working the growler. The house is inhabited wholly by Italians, and the store on the first floor is a saleon run by an Italian, Charles Spaido, known as Jumbo Charley. He is Turatti's brother-in-law.

When the beer drinking party got down from the roof, they got into a row with the Italians in the hailway. Outside the hall door it developed into a fight, and culminated in the stabbing. John Cunniffe of 27 Spring street, one of itooney's companions, corroborates his story and also identifies Turatti. Capt, Young does not believe them. He has the testimony of William Clegg of 100 Bleecker street. Hudson City, and other witnesses implicating Jumbo Charley. Clegg is a steady young painter, and was a sober witness. He was standing in front of 106 Mulberry street, where his uncle lives. He says that while Rooney was lighting with Turatti, Jumbo Charley came up behind him and stabbed him. The wound is in the back, just above the hip, to the right of the back bose, and penetrates the abdominal cavity.

cavity.

Capt. Young arrested Jumbo Charley and Turatti, and held Cunnific and Clegg as wit-

SUNBEAMS.

-Mrs. Huldah Davy, who died at Taunton.

Mass., on Monday, was near 102 years old. -The Conrad family of Perryville, Mo. have lived a good many years between them all. David R. is 77, Elizabeth 73, Jacob 73, William 71, Claria 69 leorge 67, Mary M. 65; total, 497. The family are all in

eight forest trees being struck by lightning, says that nine were oaks, seven poplars, four maples, three wil-lows, and the others were a chestnut, horse chestnut, -Every day the value of newspaper advertising becomes more apparent. Only a day or two age a lost canary bird flew in the composing room of the

setting up an advertisement for it.

—A colored man of Hopkinsville. Ky., thought to scare a deaf mute of the place by suddenly rushing out on him as he passed. He was successful, for the mute was so slarmed that he drew a revolver and shot five balls into the practical toker, killing him -A one-legged beggar of St. Louis be-

came so urgent in his requests for aid that he was ar-rested the other day. When the police searched him they found fifteen tobacco bags in his pockets and sewed to his ragged clothes; and each bag contained ome money. The total amount was \$71.41.

—Hiram Pauley of Elmdale, Ill., has a rate lesnake that can be handled with safety. He is brown, with black stripes, nearly four feet long, weighs two

pounds and two ounces, with seven rattles and a button on its tail. Pauley says that he dug out its fangs with his pocket knife while holding its head in his hand.

--While cutting oats Saturday a farmer named Johnson, fiving near Oakland, Coles county, Ill., was bitten by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he died. He was binding oats when he ran into a large nest of rattlesnakes, and succeeded in killing fourteen before he was bitton. Other men who came to his as-sistance succeeded in killing eleven more.

-It will interest Buffalo people to learn that it is reported that Charles A. Pillsbury, the biggest of the Minnespolls millers, says that he is going to pur up in Buffalo the largest flooring mill in the world. He says that he can stop all the wheat he will need at Buf falo, won't have to buy except from hand to mouth, and will be at a better shipping point than Minneapolis.

—At the reunion of the Ezeli family at the

home of Braxton Ezell of Jasper county, Ga., there were present sixty six members of the family, representing four generations of children, graudchildren, and greatgrandchildren. A remarkable feature in the history of this family is that only four have died, and not one who

-A curious old anchor, very probably lost by the early French missionaries, was found at the head of Green Bay. It appears to have been constructed from a young maple tree having three branches from the root. Another bar was fastened on. Thus far it is like a round-topped stool with four legs. On the bottom of these legs were fastened, with mortise and tenon, the -A little daughter of William Curren of

Mink Hollow, which is in the Catskill Mountains, was picking berries on Wednesday, when a bear popped out of the bushes and seized her. She called for help, and the house dog ran to her and pitched into the bear, and the little girl was enabled to get away and run home. A bear hunt was organized, and the dog was found half a mile from the scene of the attack, bleeding freely. -Jake Gibson of Tallahassee was sitting in

the forks of an old oak tree, eating a watermelon, when a thunder cloud came up. Lightning struck the tree, split it into fragments, and knocked Jake to the ground. Uncle Glenn, an old colored man, and others rushed up, poured water in his face, and began to rub him. They were about to give up hope of reviving him, when Jake rose, looked around half dazed, and inquired, "Uncle Glepp, whar's my watermelon ?' -A nugget of gold weighing 156 ounces and 5 pennyweights was recently found near Brecken-ridge. It is worth as a specimen close to \$5,000. It is said to be the largest lump of gold ever found in Cal-

ifornia, but one aimost, if not quite as large, was taken

from the Little Annie mine in Summit district, Rio Grande county, late in 1876. Australia produced the largest nugget of gold ever discovered. It weighed 136 pounds and was found at Ballarat, near Geelor -An immense drainage work undertaken by the Russian Government contemplates the recovery of the vast region known as the Pinsk marshes, in th which hitherto has prevented communication, not only between the Russian districts on either side, but also be tween Russia and Austro-Germany. Up to the present time about 4,000,000 acres have been reclaimed by means

of the construction of several thousand miles of ditches -An Albany newspaper says that there are families in that town who have got the art of keep-ing up appearances reduced to a science. When they want to make their neighbors think that they have gone into the country they are not content with the old plan of shutting the front blinds and living in the back of the house. They leave their newspapers on the front plazza, apparentir neglected; but they take them in at night and read them, at the same time supplying the piazza with old papers for the next day's masquerade.

-Boston has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in this country. His name is Jack, and he is 5 feet in height when standing erect, and measures 7 feet from the end of one outstre ched hand to the other. He weighs about 125 pounds, and ex hibits enormous strength, compared with which that of man seems like a child's. He arrived in a large but made of planking 216 inches thick, and when being reoved from the ship he tora large splinters from the hardwood planks with as much ease as a child would break a twig. The hair, which is very coarse and from two to four inches in length, is of a greenish gray color, and on the back, legs, and arms inclines to a black. His shoulders are immense. The expression of the face which is black, is scowling. The eyes are small, sunker in the head, and the lips large and thin.

One of the most prodigious engineering projects now on the tapes is that for tunneling the Rocky Mountains under Tray's Peak, which rises no less than 14,441 feet above the level of the sea. It is stated that at f. 441 feet below the peak, by tunneling from east to wes for 25,000 feet direct, communication could be opened between the valleys on the Atlantic slope and those on the Pacific side. This would shorten the distance be-tween between a Colorado and sait Lake City in Utah. and consequently the distance between the Missouri River, say at St. Louis, and San Francisco, nearly 300 miles, and there would be little more required in the way of ascending or descending or tunneling moun tains. Part of the work has already been accomplished The country from the Missouri to the foot of the Rockies rises gradually in rolling prairie until an elevation is reached of 5.200 feet above the sea level. The Rockies themselves rise at various places to a height exceeding 11.000 feet. Of the twenty most famous passes, only seven are below 10.000 feet, while five are upward of 12.000 and one is 13.000 feet. The point from which it is proposed to tunnel is sixty miles due west from Den r, and, although one of the highest peaks, it is by r the narrowest in the great backbone of the American continent.

THE ILLS OF LIFE.

The life which in this world are rife are to no class confined: The organ grinder says his life